

XLI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LII. By W. L. DISTANT.

Australasian Pentatomidæ.

KUMBUTHA, gen. nov.

Head large, about as long as broad, the lateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, the apex subtruncate, slightly rounded, the apical area distinctly foveately depressed; eyes substylate, a little curved backward, situate at or very near base; antennæ five-jointed, basal joint stout, not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, third stouter than second, both shorter than fourth and fifth, which are stouter and also subequal in length; pronotum longer than head, anterior margin and posterior margin before scutellum truncate, lateral margins almost straightly oblique, distinctly and somewhat broadly grooved, more distinctly so anteriorly, the anterior angles moderately, laminately, convexly produced; scutellum not quite reaching the abdominal apex, slightly sinuate near base, the apex broadly rounded; corium exposed for about half the length of scutellum; connexivum exposed for the posterior half; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; abdomen short; femora slightly incrassated; tarsi three-jointed, third joint about as long as first and second together.

I do not know any very close ally of this genus. It may be placed in the neighbourhood of *Phimodera*.

Kumbutha quadrinotata, sp. n.

Head coarsely punctate, black, with fine obscure oblong brownish-ochraceous spots—three near base and two near apex; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, pale ochraceous, a large transverse subquadrate spot on each side of anterior area, a fine central longitudinal line, on each side of which on posterior half is an oblique line followed by a small spot between it and the posterior angle, piceous or black, on the disk two central small shining stramineous levigate spots, the anterior and lateral margins also very narrowly of the same colour; scutellum thickly coarsely punctate, pale ochraceous, much mottled with blackish, especially in the central and posterior lateral areas, on each side of base near basal angles a small narrow longitudinal shining stramineous levigate spot; exposed corium pale ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; antennæ black, the first and second joints brownish ochraceous; body beneath blackish, abdomen with

a marginal segmental series of small ochraceous spots; femora black, their extreme apices and the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, bases of tibiæ and apices of tarsi blackish; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville.

IPPATHA, gen. nov.

Body ovate, moderately convex; head large, broader than long, as long or almost as long as the pronotum, the lateral margins obliquely convex, a little ampliatly reflexed, the lateral lobes a little longer than the central lobe and almost meeting beyond it; eyes prominent, a little upwardly and backwardly directed, at base between the eyes moderately convexly tumid; antennæ inserted about midway between lateral margins and rostrum and considerably before eyes, five-jointed, basal joint not reaching apex of head, second, third, fourth, and fifth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, bucculæ almost reaching base of head; pronotum twice as broad as long, anterior margin straightly truncate, lateral margins straightly oblique and moderately ampliatly recurved, posterior margin nearly straight, the disk anteriorly deflected; scutellum almost reaching the abdominal apex, considerably longer than broad, lateral margins nearly straight, apex rounded, marginal area of corium exposed outside two-thirds the length of scutellum; connexivum exposed at about one-third from base to apex; orifices small, not continued in a longitudinal sillon; femora moderately thickened, the anterior femora a little curved; tarsi three-jointed, posterior tarsi with the basal joint about as long as second and third together. Wings with the veins "primaria et subtensa," subparallel; hamus absent.

A genus of Graphosomatinae, with no immediate ally; the large rounded head is a very distinctive character.

Type, *I. australiensis*, Dist.

Ippatha australiensis, sp. n.

Ochraceous, fasciated with black; head above (excluding lateral areas), pronotum with a transverse fascia before middle on each side continued backward to base near posterior angles, scutellum with two central longitudinal fasciæ which are moderately narrowed at apices, a longitudinal fascia on each side of exposed corium adjoining scutellum and which is more narrowly continued on inner margin of connexivum, head beneath with a longitudinal

median fascia, a submarginal longitudinal fascia extending from behind eyes to apex of abdomen, a central longitudinal fascia to sternum and abdomen, coxæ, femora excluding apices and rostrum, black; antennæ testaceous, second and third joints subequal in length, fourth and fifth also subequal but a little longer and thicker than the two preceding joints; above and beneath distinctly, coarsely, somewhat sparsely punctate, some levigate macular areas at base of scutellum; tibiæ finely setose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. North Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.), Centr. Australia; Hermannsburg (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

Ippatha ornata, sp. n.

Head above black, thickly punctate, the lateral and apical margins narrowly ochraceous; eyes piceous; pronotum pale ochraceous, darkly punctate, the anterior margin palely levigate, behind which is a transverse black fascia laterally and posteriorly palely levigately margined, the lateral marginal areas are distinctly laminately reflexed and behind eyes impunctate; scutellum black, thickly coarsely punctate, with three longitudinal pale ochraceous fasciæ, one central, the others lateral, the central levigate, the lateral sparsely irregularly punctate; the exposed corium pale ochraceous, darkly punctate; body beneath black, more or less thickly finely punctate; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen, a sublateral fascia on each side of abdomen, acetabula and the coxæ very pale ochraceous, levigate, excepting the acetabula which are darkly punctate; legs testaceous, femora more darkly macularly punctate; rostrum testaceous, its apex piceous and reaching the posterior coxæ; antennæ testaceous, second joint longer than third, fourth and fifth longest and subequal in length.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Peak Downs.

GENUS DANDINUS.

Dandinus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. p. 264 (1904).

Tetricoides, Schout. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlix. p. 144 (1905); id. in Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. 30, p. 26 (1905).

Dr. Schouteden, to whom we are indebted for an excellent revision of the Graphosomatinae, placed his genus in that subfamily of the Pentatomidæ; I had previously placed it in

the Pentatominae, led thereunto by carded specimens only. When the wings of many Pentatominae are examined we may expect more inclusions into the Graphosomatinae, which is at present, with many genera, a somewhat difficult problem, if the wing-neuration is to be the dominant factor.

Dandinus crassus.

Dandinus crassus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. p. 265 (1904).
Testricoides pulcherrimus, Schout. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlix. p. 144 (1905); id. in Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. 30, p. 26, pl. ii. f. 8 (1905).

Hab. Queensland, Townsville (*Dodd*, Brit. Mus.), Victoria (*vide* Schouteden).

The British Museum possesses a second species from Hermannsburg, Central Australia, of a testaceous coloration, but not in sufficiently good condition for description.

DIPPILANA, GEN. NOV.

Head almost as long as broad, considerably narrowed anteriorly, but with the apex broad, subtruncate, the lateral lobes passing the central lobe, but not meeting beyond it, their apices broad, obliquely truncate, lateral margins a little reflexed, oblique, very slightly sinuate, basal area distinctly gibbous; ocelli near eyes, well separated from base; eyes moderately large, not extending beyond the anterior pronotal angles; antennæ robust, five-jointed, inserted a little nearer to apex than to eyes, first joint thickened, attenuated at base, moderately curved, about as long as head but extending far beyond it, second joint small, scarcely more than half the length of first, third longest, fourth a little longer than fifth; pronotum half as long as broad at base, lateral margins oblique, scarcely sinuate, anterior third obscurely crenulate, posterior angle subangulate and subprominent, anterior margin concave, posterior margin truncate before scutellum; scutellum longer than broad, apical area narrowed and subangularly rounded; corium almost as long as scutellum and pronotum together, costal margin distinctly moderately convexly rounded, its apical angle truncate; membrane small, about half the length of corium, veins prominent and longitudinal; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second joint reaching the anterior trochanters, third distinctly longer than fourth; abdomen beneath distinctly centrally sulcate near base; legs of moderate length, posterior tarsi with the basal joint about as long as second and third joints together; odoriferous aperture short, transverse, angulate exteriorly.

This genus may be placed near *Pœcilotoma*, Dall.

Dippilana membranacea, sp. n.

Head above ochraceous, with four longitudinal series of brownish punctures; eyes black; antennæ dull deep ochraceous, very shortly finely pilose; pronotum ochraceous, thickly coarsely punctate, the punctures a little less dense on central disk, where there is a central longitudinal impunctate fascia and a narrower oblique impunctate fascia before each lateral margin, the region of the cicatrices also transversely ochraceous, impunctate; scutellum coarsely brownly punctate, a central fascia not reaching apex, a spot at each basal angle, the lateral margins (narrowly) and the apex (broadly) ochraceous, impunctate; corium coarsely brownly punctate; membrane pale brownish with the veins very broadly black; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; coxæ, prosternum, and metasternum punctate; mesosternum with a longitudinal sublateral cluster of black punctures on each side; legs closely finely speckled with testaceous, pilose beneath.

Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. S. Centr. Australia; Killalpanima, 100 miles E. of L. Eyre (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

MURITHA, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Alcaeus*, Dall., but differing principally by the antennæ, in which the second joint is not about half the length of the first, but nearly twice as long and flattened and roundly ampliate at base, third joint shorter than second, remaining joints or joint mutilated in type.

Type, *M. hermannsburgi*, Dist.

Muritha hermannsburgi, sp. n.

Body above very pale testaceous, more or less thickly punctured and mottled with black; head about as long as pronotum, elongate, gradually narrowing at apical area, the lateral lobes passing the central lobe, but not meeting beyond it, and forming two acute spines at the apex of the head; lateral margins sinuate, somewhat sparsely darkly punctate, the central basal area of the middle lobe impunctate; antennæ with the basal joint gradually thickened towards apex and slightly curved, a little shorter than the head but extending far beyond its apex, pale testaceous punctured with black, second joint about twice as long as first, moderately flattened and roundly ampliate for nearly its basal third, black, with a broad testaceous blackly punctate annulation before middle, third joint about one-third shorter than

second, black with its base pale testaceous, remaining joint or joints mutilated in type; pronotum thickly blackly punctate, a distinct impunctate spot at middle of anterior area, lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate and shortly dentate, the posterior angles slightly produced with a short acute spine at their apices; scutellum a little shorter than breadth of pronotum at base, a little gibbous on basal area, after which it is distinctly transversely depressed, irregularly blackly punctate, centrally longitudinally, more or less distinctly impunctate; corium more or less thickly blackly punctate, with a short narrow oblique discal impunctate fascia; membrane testaceous, the veins reticulate and black; body beneath and legs paler than above, somewhat sparsely blackly punctate, two black fasciæ at middle of mesosternum; rostrum with its apex black and reaching apex of second abdominal segment, basal joint not passing base of head, second joint longer than the third and fourth joints together; abdomen finely centrally longitudinally sulcate for about its basal half; tibiæ a little more sparsely blackly punctate than the femora.

Long. $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Centr. Australia; Hermannsburg (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

GENUS THESEUS.

Theseus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 508.

Type, *T. modestus*, Stål.

Theseus lyricus.

Spudæus lyricus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 424 (1899).

Hab. N.W. Australia.

Theseus turneri, sp. n.

♂. In structure and colour closely allied to *T. lyricus*, Dist., differing by the antennæ, which are brownish ochraceous, third joint piceous and distinctly shorter than second, not second and third joints almost subequal in length as in *T. lyricus*; scutellum longer, the apex more elongate, ochraceous and levigate; abdomen beneath with the sub-lateral black margins broader and the abdominal margins also irregularly black; male anal segment much produced beyond the apex of the abdomen, its lateral angles very

prominent, with their outer margins longly pilose; pronotum darkly punctate, but without the two dark central fasciæ.

Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*R. E. Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

Theseus scutellatus, sp. n.

Stramineous, more or less thickly blackly punctate; head, anterior area of pronotum, basal area of scutellum, apical area of corium and connexivum ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head beneath and a broad lateral fascia to sternum thickly darkly punctate; head with a sublateral pale line parallel with the insertion of the antennæ; prosternum with a black submarginal line, not reaching base; abdomen with a distinct sublateral fascia on each side, pitchy black; antennæ pale stramineous punctured with black, the third and fourth joints more darkly so, but with their bases impunctate, first joint moderately curved, considerably passing apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length (fifth joint mutilated in specimen described); head as long as pronotum, the central lobe with two black converging lines on its posterior half, inner ocular and basal areas more or less impunctate; pronotum with a straight central longitudinal and a sublateral waved oblique line on each side, pale levigate, the lateral margins a little obscurely dentately sinuate behind eyes, posterior angles subangularly prominent; scutellum with the basal area a little raised and centrally longitudinally foveately impressed, posteriorly continued by two central raised levigate lines not reaching apex; corium with a maculate patch of black punctures near its apical margin; membrane hyaline with iridescent reflections; connexivum with a small black line and spot margining the incisures; rostrum reaching the apex of the second abdominal segment, first joint not extending behind the bucculæ, second and third joints subequal in length; legs stramineous, more or less punctured with piceous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ almost impunctate on basal areas, posterior legs mutilated in type.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

A species to be recognized by the structure of the scutellum, the sinuately subdentate anterior lateral margins of the pronotum, the pale hyaline membrane, &c. This species will doubtless by some systematists be considered entitled to subgeneric rank.

GENUS AUSTROMALAYA.

Spudæus, Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 151 & 168 (1851) (nom. præocc.).
Austromalaya, Kirk, Entomologist, 1908, p. 124 (nom. nov.).

Type, *A. reticulata*, Westw.

Austromalaya souefi, sp. n.

Greenish ochraceous, irregularly, sometimes sparsely coarsely darkly punctate, apex of scutellum distinctly paler; corium considerably mottled with purplish, more especially on apical half; tegmina very pale fuliginous, with the veins darker; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; head beneath, lateral areas of prosternum, and acetabular regions of the mesosternum coarsely blackly punctate, some sub-lateral black punctures to the metasternum; apical areas of the femora blackly punctate, tibiæ ornamented with detached black lines arranged in pairs; antennæ with the first and second joints greenish ochraceous, streaked longitudinally with black, third joint black, greenish ochraceous at base, second and third joints subequal in length, first slightly passing apex of head, fourth and fifth joints mutilated in type; head sparingly punctate, more sparingly on basal area, two short central longitudinal series of black punctures on disk; pronotum sparingly coarsely darkly punctate, a somewhat large impunctate macular space behind anterior margin, lateral margins sinuate and shortly broadly dentate, posterior lateral angles shortly porrectly produced, their apical areas black; scutellum coarsely darkly punctate, more sparingly on basal area, and more finely and concolorously on apical area; corium somewhat sparingly punctate; connexivum with clusters of black punctures on most of the segments, their apical angles obtusely acute; abdomen beneath impunctate, spiracles black.

Long. $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. Queensland; Cooktown (*D. Le Souef*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. parvula*, Westw., but larger, and differing in having the second and third joints of antennæ subequal in length, the impunctate macular space at anterior margin of pronotum, more strongly crenulate lateral pronotal margins, and the more produced posterior lateral angles, &c.

GENUS EUMECOPUS.

Eumecopus, Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 151 & 172 (1851).

Type, *E. armatus*, Fabr.

*Eumecopus armatus.**Cimex armatus*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 702 (1775).*Pæcilometis ruficornis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 208. n. 11 (1867).*Pæcilometis calidus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 12.*Eumecopus armatus*, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 425 (1899).*Eumecopus calidus*, Van Duz. Bull. Ann. Mus. xxi. p. 195 (1905); Kirk. Cat. Hem. (Heterop.) i. p. 189 (1909).

Van Duzee has treated *calidus*, Walk., as a distinct species, in which he has been copied by Kirkaldy. Van Duzee writes:—"This species is easily distinguished by its bright reddish tint, the broad blackish submargins and median line of the pronotum, the dark scutellum with imperfect median line and the large pale calli in the angles, and the conspicuous black ray on the disk of the elytra." These, however, are not the characters found in Walker's type, and are more characteristic of typical *armatus*. In *calidus* the black median fascia and submargin to the pronotum are much narrower, not broader; the callose basal spots to scutellum vary in size in different specimens, in some the broad black median band to the pronotum is continued through the scutellum.

The *calidus*, Walk., is only a varietal form of a variable species.

Eumecopus alexandrianus, sp. n.

Head purplish brown, three longitudinal fasciæ at base extending to a little before eyes, and in front of these the margins of the central lobe, basal halves of lateral margins in front of eyes, basal margins of eyes, and a basal spot before eyes ochraceous, lateral lobes a little transversely wrinkled and punctate, their outer margins sinuate and slightly recurved; antennæ reddish testaceous, apices of second and fifth joints and base of fourth ochraceous, second joint subequal in length to third, first longly passing apex of head, slightly thickened and curved, fourth slightly longer than third, distinctly longer than fifth; pronotum purplish brown, very coarsely punctate and irrorate with ochraceous markings, the anterior and lateral areas more finely punctate, lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate, obscurely crenulate near apices, posterior angles strongly spinously produced, a little upwardly recurved; scutellum dark purplish brown, irrorated with ochraceous, slightly rugulose, coarsely thickly punctate, a levigate spot at each basal angle, a smaller central basal spot and the apex broadly ochraceous; corium purplish brown, thickly and more finely punctate, irregularly

irrorate with ochraceous, the lateral and apical margins and the inner margin of the costal area ochraceous; membrane blackish; connexivum purplish brown, punctate, its outer margin ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous, with a large apical black spot occupying nearly all the sixth and anal segments; legs purplish, streaked with ochraceous; rostrum reaching the base of the second abdominal segment.

Long. 21 to 23 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 mm.

Hab. N. Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. abdominalis*, Dist., but differing by the second joint of antennæ subequal in length to third joint, not half its length as in *abdominalis*, more produced pronotal spines, distinct colour of abdomen beneath, &c.

Eumecopus eyrei, sp. n.

Above ochraceous, thickly punctured and mottled with black; head with six longitudinal black fasciæ, two central and two on each lateral area, extreme lateral margins between antennæ and eyes also black, the black fasciæ prominently punctate; antennæ black or fuscous, bases of third and fourth joints ochraceous, basal joint shorter than head but projecting beyond it, second joint minute, about one-third the length of first, third longest, one-third longer than fourth (remainder mutilated in type); pronotum with two small but distinct pale spots on disk of anterior area, the lateral angles produced into somewhat long slender distinct spines, the apices of which are very slightly recurved, lateral margins concavely sinuate, their apices obscurely crenulate; scutellum much suffused with blackish, especially on basal third and before apex, somewhat rugulose on basal area, three small spots on basal margin—one central and one near each basal angle—and the apex ochraceous, levigate; corium less blackly punctate except on inner posterior area, where there is a distinct pale levigate spot, membrane black, distinctly passing abdominal apex; body beneath pale ochraceous; sternum somewhat thickly darkly punctate, two black spots near anterior acetabula and a larger black spot near intermediate acetabula; abdomen widely thickly brownly punctate between the spiracles and the central disk, the latter only very sparsely brownly punctate, the spiracles forming the centre of somewhat large shining black spots, the lateral margins at apices of segmental margins spotted with black, and a large central subapical black spot on disk; legs ochraceous, spotted and streaked with castaneous, apical areas of tibiæ castaneous; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ, its

apex black; abdomen with the central sulcation only prominent on basal area.

Long. 18 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S. Centr. Australia; 100 miles E. of Lake Eyre (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. vittiventris*, Stål, from which it differs by its much more slender form and the minute second joint of the antennæ.

Eumecopus confusus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly mottled and punctured with black; head black, with three basal longitudinal fasciæ, the two outermost of which are narrowly continued towards apex, a fascia margining each side of central lobe, basal halves of lateral margins, basal margins of eyes, and a spot behind them ochraceous, most of the punctures arranged longitudinally; antennæ with the first and second joints castaneous, third, fourth, and fifth black, with their bases ochraceous, extreme apices of second and third ochraceous, second joint distinctly longer than third, fourth longest; pronotum coarsely punctate and subrugulose, lateral margins moderately concavely sinuate, their apices very obscurely crenulate, the posterior angles moderately subspinously produced; scutellum blackly punctate, more confluent so on basal and apical areas, three basal spots and the apex ochraceous, levigate; corium irregularly blackly punctate, the punctures in somewhat longitudinal series on inner and outer margins of costal area and a little confluent on posterior disk; membrane bronzy-brown; connexivum black, thickly punctate, with its lateral margin ochraceous; head beneath ochraceous, with two longitudinal black lines on each side; sternum ochraceous, mottled and punctured with black; abdomen beneath black, the segmental margins and a central broken macular fascia ochraceous, lateral margins uniformly narrowly greenish ochraceous; legs blackish mottled with ochraceous, posterior tibiæ with a broad ochraceous annulation.

Long. 24 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 13 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. conspersus*, Walk., from which it differs by the second joint of the antennæ being longer than the third, not half the length of the third as in Walker's species; also by the pale marginal border, not marginal spots, to the abdomen beneath; antenniferous tubercles outwardly obtusely spinous in *conspersus*, not so in *confusus*.

Eumecopus moseleyi, sp. n.

Reddish brown, blackly punctate; head, anterior and lateral areas of pronotum, subapical area of scutellum, and base of lateral margin to corium blackish or blackly punctate; head with a central longitudinal line, a short longitudinal line on each side of it at basal area, margins of central lobe, extreme lateral margins, basal margins of eyes, and a basal spot beneath them ochraceous, lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate and distinctly reflexed; antennæ with the first joint black, second reddish, third black, with its basal third reddish, second joint distinctly shorter than third, first longly passing apex of head, moderately thickened and slightly curved (remaining joints mutilated in type); pronotum thickly blackly punctate, the black anterior area with a few pale speckles, lateral margins only moderately sinuate but distinctly reflexed, extreme lateral and basal edges ochraceous, posterior angles moderately prominent and shortly spinous; scutellum with a spot near each basal angle and the apex ochraceous; corium thickly punctate, extreme lateral margin ochraceous; membrane blackish; abdomen above and connexivum black, extreme edge of the latter ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous, blackly speckled or punctate, extreme margins of head, prosternum, and abdomen pale ochraceous, inwardly margined by a black sublateral fascia; a curved line on each side of prosternum, two central elongate spots to mesosternum, and basal segmental margins (narrowly) black, apical segmental margins (narrowly) ochraceous; legs reddish ochraceous, apical areas of femora blackish; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Long. 19 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland* ('Challenger' Exp., Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. apicalis*, Westw., but with the lateral margins of the pronotum more strongly sinuate, body broader, different colour of abdomen beneath, &c.

GENUS PÆCILOMETIS.

Pæcilometis, Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 151 & 170 (1851).

Type, *P. strigatus*, Westw.

Pæcilometis borealis, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly darkly brownly punctate; head with

* This species was probably taken during the 'Challenger's' visit to Cape York.

the lateral margins (more broadly posteriorly) pale, impunctate; antennæ reddish testaceous, apical joint (excluding base) more or less fuscous, basal joint stoutest, slightly curved, shorter than head but projecting beyond it, second joint subequal in length to first and third, fourth a little longest, distinctly longer than fifth; pronotum with the anterior margin narrowly and the lateral margins more broadly pale ochraceous, the latter moderately concavely sinuate, the posterior angles subprominent; scutellum very narrowly and irregularly margined with pale ochraceous at base, a spot near each basal angle and the apex pale ochraceous; corium with the veins and narrow external margin pale ochraceous, the lateral margins distinctly rounded; membrane black, with paler longitudinal streaks; abdomen above reddish ochraceous, apical area fuscous, connexivum ochraceous and excluding its extreme margin thickly brownly punctate; body beneath stramineous, sternum (excluding central disk and lateral margins) and abdomen (excluding extreme lateral margins) thickly finely darkly punctate, sublateral margins of head between antennæ and eyes, and apical half of sublateral margins to prosternum, black; legs ochraceous, finely darkly punctate; rostrum reaching the fourth abdominal segment, its apical joint piceous; central abdominal sulcation profound and reaching the base of the last abdominal segment.

Long. 16 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. stigmatus*, Van Duz., by the rufescent antennæ, but differing in the second joint of the antennæ being subequal in length to first, not more than twice its length, nor "brevissimo" as in *P. fasciatus*, Stål.

BATHRUS.

Bathrus, Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 151 & 169.

Type, *B. variegatus*, Dall.

This genus requires amplification in its generic characters so far as the neururation of the membrane is concerned. Dallas, in his "Table of Genera," distinguished *Bathrus* by having "membrane with three nervures," but in fully describing the genus subsequently he wrote "membrane with an oblong basal cell and four longitudinal nervures, of which the two outer are furcate." In the species I now describe, none of the nervures are furcate.

Bathrus dissimilis, sp. n.

Above greenish testaceous, irregularly punctured with black; head with the punctures near the lateral margins, the central lobe (excluding apex), and a curved linear punctate fascia before eyes resplendent green; antennæ four-jointed, with the first joint stramineous, outwardly black, second black, third and fourth black, with their bases broadly ochraceous, basal joint projecting beyond the apex of head, second longer than third and nearly three times as long as the first, third and fourth subequal in length; pronotum considerably mottled with bright green, especially near the anterior margin, and on the disk forming very obscure, irregular, oblique fasciæ, lateral margins oblique, with their anterior halves strongly dentate; scutellum strongly mottled with bright green on basal half, which is also strongly rugulose, the rugulosities and the apex pale, levigate, a foveate bright spot at each basal angle; corium much more finely punctate, more prominently green near basal and apical areas; membrane bronzy-brown; connexivum pale ochraceous, with large green segmental spots; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, shining, impunctate, a bright green curved line on each side of the prosternum and a short linear spot of the same colour on each side of the mesosternum; abdominal spiracles black; rostrum passing the second abdominal segment, its apex black; ventral sulcation very pronounced and reaching the apex of the fifth segment; tibiæ biannulated with fuscous.

Long. 16 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

In colour and markings very closely allied to *B. variegatus*, Dall., but with the lateral margins of the pronotum oblique, not sinuate, and the longitudinal nervures of the membrane not furcate.

GENUS ACCARANA.

Accarana, Dist. Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 478.

Type, *A. metallica*, Dist.

Accarana australica, sp. n.

Ochraceous, coarsely, thickly, darkly punctate; head about as long as broad, coarsely thickly punctate excepting a basal area between eyes, which (excluding the margins and central longitudinal lines of punctures) is impunctate, central

lobe slightly projecting beyond the lateral lobes, rounded in front; antennæ brownish ochraceous, basal joint with longitudinal black lines, shorter than head but projecting beyond it, second joint slightly shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest, subequal in length; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, posterior angles distinctly prominent, obtusely acute, anterior angles shortly spinous, margins of the transverse cicatrices impunctate; scutellum thickly coarsely punctate, a series of small pale obscure spots on basal margin, a small bronzy-green spot at each basal angle, apex slightly extending over base of membrane; corium thickly and rather more finely punctate; membrane subhyaline, the veins prominent, extending beyond abdominal apex; connexivum with the posterior angles of the segments distinctly spinous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the latter spotted with castaneous; central metasternal ridges and basal ridges of the abdominal sulcation castaneous; apex of rostrum mutilated in type, ventral furrow long, almost extending to base of apical abdominal segment.

Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

The first species of this Papuan genus yet described from the Australian continent.

✓ Genus ECTENUS.

Ectenus, Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 151 & 173.

Type, *E. spectabilis*, Burm.

Ectenus elongatus, sp. n.

Reddish testaceous or ochraceous, more or less punctate with bronzy green; head elongate, distinctly longer than broad including eyes, somewhat thickly punctate, lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate a little before middle, apex narrowed, the central projecting moderately before the lateral lobes; antennæ long and slender, first and second joints castaneous brown, third, fourth, and fifth joints black, apex of second, basal half of third, and bases of fourth and fifth joints ochraceous, basal joint stoutest, shorter than head but extending beyond its apex, second a little shorter than third, fourth, or fifth, which are subequal in length; pronotum coarsely punctate, the puuctures mostly bronzy green, which also form four more or less distinct fasciæ, two lateral and two central, posterior angles subprominent, lateral margins sinuate; scutellum thickly punctate, much

suffused with bronzy green, apex pale ochraceous and impunctate, a small obscure curved elongate spot of the same colour at each basal angle; corium more sparsely punctate, a distinct bronzy green patch on posterior disk; membrane longly projecting beyond the abdominal apex, blackish, the apical area paler; body beneath and legs ochraceous; sublateral margins of sternum punctate, bright bronzy green, lateral and sublateral margins of head beneath, two oblique central fasciæ to mesosternum, a sublateral abdominal fascia, and a spot on the apical segment black or dark bronzy green; legs ochraceous, more or less clouded with piceous, especially on apical areas of tibiæ and femora.

Long. 19–21 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

This species varies in the ground-colour of the upper surface, especially of the corium, which is either reddish testaceous or ochraceous. It is the first species of the genus recorded from the Australian continent.

MUNDUALA, gen. nov.

Body moderately short and broad; head about as long as breadth at base including eyes, central lobe broadest at apex and slightly projecting beyond the lateral lobes, lateral margins strongly sinuate; antenniferous tubercles outwardly distinctly spined, the spine inwardly curved; antennæ with five joints, first joint much shorter than head and scarcely passing its apex, first and second subequal in length, third shortest, fourth longest, slightly longer than fifth; pronotum about half as long as breadth between posterior angles, the lateral margins distinctly reflexed, more broadly so behind eyes, where there is a distinct obtuse spine, anterior margin subconcavely excavated behind eyes, which are large but do not reach the anterior pronotal angles, posterior pronotal angles subprominent, obtusely angulate, posterior margin before scutellum truncate; scutellum longer than broad at base, the basal area somewhat elevated, lateral margins oblique, the apex distinctly narrowed; corium about as long as scutellum and pronotum together, the apical angle distinctly subangularly produced; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex, the veins numerous and longitudinal; rostrum reaching the fourth abdominal segment, first joint extending to base of head, second and third joints subequal in length, each longer than fourth; abdomen beneath strongly centrally longitudinally sulcate from base to apex of

penultimate segment; femora moderately thickened, posterior legs with the femora and tibiæ equal in length, tarsi with the basal joint as long as the remaining joints together.

The salient characters of this genus are the strongly spined antenniferous tubercles, the reflexed lateral margins of the pronotum and the spined anterior angles of same, and the subangularly produced apical angles of the corium.

Munduala typica, sp. n.

Above reddish testaceous, thickly darkly punctate; head coarsely punctate, at inner margins of eyes ochraceous, levigate; eyes black; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous mottled with testaceous, second and third joints brownish, fourth and fifth piceous, base of fourth and basal half of fifth ochraceous; pronotum somewhat thickly coarsely punctate; scutellum coarsely punctate, subrugulose on basal area, a reddish curved levigate spot at each basal angle, and the apex pale ochraceous; corium thickly and rather more finely punctate, the interior area more darkly shaded; membrane bronzy brown; head beneath and sternum ochraceous, the first finely and sparsely punctate, the second strongly and distinctly punctate; abdomen beneath very pale ochraceous, finely, sparsely, testaceous punctate, the spiracles and three central longitudinal spots on apical segment black; legs ochraceous, femora finely spotted with castaneous; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 16 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus TINGANINA.

Tinganina, Bergr. Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. 1909, p. 328.

Type, *T. dimorpha*, Bergr.

Bergroth writes:—"Tinganina hiess die letzte überlebende von den ausgestorbenen Ureinwohnern Tasmaniens. Sie starb 1876." This unfortunate woman's name is usually spelled Truganini. The remark is necessary, because the generic name may *unnecessarily* be emended by some future writer. The British Museum also possesses a specimen from Launceston in Tasmania.

TURRUBULANA, gen. nov.

Body moderately flattened and compressed, above thickly coarsely punctate; head much longer than broad, deeply inserted in the pronotum, gradually attenuated towards apex, the lateral margins bisinuate, the lateral lobes a little longer

than the central lobe but not converging beyond it; eyes prominent, touching the anterior pronotal angles; antennæ five-jointed, first joint short, not nearly reaching apex of head and scarcely seen above, second and third subequal in length, each shorter than fourth or fifth, which are also subequal in length; pronotum about twice as broad at base as median length, anterior margin very strongly concavely excavated for the reception of the head, the lateral margins roundly oblique and sinuate, anteriorly very obscurely dentate, posterior angles subprominent, anterior angles obtusely subspinous, basal margin before scutellum truncate; scutellum about as long as broad at base, lateral margins oblique for about two-thirds from base, thence narrowed to apex; corium about as long as head and pronotum together; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex, with longitudinal veins, some of the innermost furcate; connexivum exposed from before middle of corium; rostrum extending to the fourth abdominal segment, basal joint not quite reaching base of head, second extending to the posterior coxæ, about equal in length to third and fourth together; abdomen beneath centrally longitudinally sulcate from base to near apex; legs somewhat short and robust, posterior tibiæ not longer than posterior femora.

A genus to be recognized by the compressed or flattened body and the deeply concavely excavate anterior pronotal margin; it may be placed near *Atelocera*.

Turrubulana plana, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; central lobe (excluding apex), lateral margins of pronotum, base of lateral margin to corium, a large levigate spot near each basal angle of scutellum and the apex of same, and a small spot on posterior disk of corium pale ochraceous; connexivum pale ochraceous, inwardly castaneous brown, the latter colour narrowly reaches margin along the segmental incisures; antennæ black, first joint and extreme apex of fifth joint reddish brown; body beneath thickly darkly punctate, but a little paler than above, lateral abdominal margin as connexivum above; rostrum and legs brownish ochraceous, apex of rostrum black, apices of femora distinctly broadly castaneous; membrane black, the apex paler.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S. Centr. Australia; 100 miles E. of L. Eyre (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

[To be continued.]